SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS AND AMERICA.

SAILING OF THE SEVAS OPOL EXPEDITION

THE AUSTRIANS AT BUCHAREST.

NO NEWS FROM THE BALTIC.

Dates: London, Sept. 16; Parts, Sept. 15.

The screw steamer Alps, from Liverpool on the 13th set, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and files of English journals up to that date reached this City et evening. The America, with dates to Sept. 16, to reached Halifax yesterday morning, and the teleraph has put us in possession of the intelligence of

The Collins steamship Arctic arrived out at Liverpol at 1 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 13th inst. The America left Liverpool on the afternoon of the

ship Asia, from New-York for Liverpool. 17th, off Suttee Island, ship Underwriter, from New-York for

The U. S. Mail steamship Hermann left Southampon for New-York at 1 P. M. of the 13th inst., with 160 passengers.

The news possesses features of considerable inter--the most important of which is the announcement of the departure of the expedition against the Crimes. It sailed from Varna on the 4th inst., and was composed of 74,000 troops and about 700 ships, which ould be before Sevastopol on the 10th. News of the leading may be expected to reach Varus on the 16th. and would be looked for with the greatest interest.

THE EXPEDITION TO SEVASTOPOL.

THE EXPEDITION TO SEVASTOPOL.

The armement consists of 26,000 French and nearly as many English. To these must be added a force of about 15,000 Turks or Tunizians, excellent troops, and likely to be most useful in a country where the spoken language beers much resemblance to their own. It is probable that, should events require it, an additional force of French will be directed to the seat of v..., rom the other points where they are at present stationed. The smallness of the French contingent is to some extent the effect of the terrible ordeal through which the army of Marshal St. Arnaud has passed. The troops who left France and Algeria are stated to have attained the number of 73,000 more are unfit for service. There are detachments at Athens, Galipoli, and a few at Adrianople, and 25,000 will in in few days sail to meet the eventy. Those which remain in the country will, however, form a considerable force, from which reinforcements may be drawn as the enterprise may require them. The spot intended for debarkation is still a secret. Supposing the army landed and unopposed, it remains to consider what it will attempt. Should an immediate attack on Sevastopol be the object of the commanders, it will be necessary at ende to land the heavy siege train, which will be a work of perhaps a week. The Medway, which arrived on the 26th, and is now in Boicos Bay, brings out 10-inch mortars and large guns at the bottom of her hold. These heavy pieces occupied eight or nine days in the embarkation at Woolwich, and an equal length of tiace will probably be necessary for the more difficult operation of resing them from their present position. But from many incidents it seems likely that the first operations of the allies will be directed against the detachments or garrisens in the vicinity of Sevastopol, if any such are to be found, and that a regular attack on the fortness will not be attempted while the enemy is able to keep the field. The probability of the Russian opposing the landing is, of course, very great. It is o

by tempests of the most destructive kind.

Another account says the expedition will be made in two successive convoys. The British and French armies will be very nearly equal in strength in the first expedition. The French army will embark about 28,000 infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, 300 houses, for they have not the same number of transports as the British army. They have also suffered moch more severely from the epidemic. The English will embark almost all their infantry, 25,000 pers, leaving only two companies behind them at Varia, and 2,000 or 3,000 men who are sick and invaided. The whole brigade of light cavalry, 1,500 horses, under Lord Cardigan, will be embarked. The vaided. The whele brigade of light cavalry, 1,500 horses, under Lord Cardigan, will be embarked. The brigade of heavy cavalry will go by the second expedition, which cannot reach the Crimsa before the end of September. By the second convoy the French will send 20,000 infantry and the two divisions of cavalry now stationed at Bourgas. A whole Tarkish division leaves with the first expedition, 10,000 men, among whom are 800 cavalry. Marshal de St. Arnaud will take his passage on board the Ville de Paris, together with the whole of his staff. It is not known yet on which ship Lord Raglan will sail; perhaps he may join the Mar-hal on board the Ville de Paris. Gen. Canrobert will have the honor of landing first with his division; and he has expressed a wish that with his division; and he has expressed a wish that no English division should land at the same time, in order that they might fight side by side with the men he commands.

The Nouvelliste de Marseilles has published the fol-

lewing letter from Varna:

"To-day the scourge has disappeared, the losses have been repaired, and a multitude of men and beasts are carrying on board 400 vessels the most formidable engines of war that have been seen since its 2. One hundred field runs and 10,000 gabions have been already embarked. The battering artillery of the English and Turks is ready. Ours is still on the way, but is shortly expected. Twenty five thousand English, 30,000 French and 8,000 Turks will have embarked within a week on board 30 ships of the ine, 60 steam fragites and 300 vessels of all 8zes, which are to convey them—nobody knows where. In this I am mistaken, for we all know that the expedition is directed against Sevastopol, but it is only in my next letter that I shall be able to apprise you of the place of landing. In the meantime here is the information I have derived from the best sources, and which you may asfely publish, as ere this letter reaches you the operations will have commenced. The entire army, with the exception of the cavalry, which has been ordered to recross the Balkan, is to sail in two divisions for the Crimea, and to land three leagues to the north of Sevastopol, on a flat beach 1,500 yards in length, between two rivers—a most eligible point, for the rest of the shore offers a saccession of cliffs. It has been ascertained that the largest ships can approach within 100 yards of the shore, upon which, if the sea be not rough, in less than three hours, and under the protection of 2,000 gms, 50,000 combatants will have been landed with muskets on their shoulders, and shovels and pickaxes in their hands who, by means of gabions, will have marked out an immense fortness, which is to receive twenty days provisions, supplies of guapow-der, cannon-balk, grape shot, &c. After landing and organizing ambulances, magazines, &c. the army will march straight to the citadel, commanding the right side of the extensive bay on which the city is built. There lies the greates this little will march straight to the citadel, comm lewing letter from Varna:
"To-day the scourge has disappeared, the losses have been repaired, and a multitude of men and beasts are carrying on board 400 vessels the most for-

which, from the great elecation, the ships will not be able to fire in return. Thus Sevastopol, town, are sails and fleet are to be destroyed; and you may be live just as much of it as you like."

The time to be occupied in the transit seems gener-

ally to be fixed by naval men at five days. The ves-se's amount to more than 400 in number beside pon-toons, beats and rafts. The course would be along the coast to the neighborhood of Serpents Island, where favorable breezes might be counted on. Supposing that no delay occurred, the expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 8th of the month, when the day of landing would depend of

the surf on the beach, the position of the Russian forces, and the opinion of the Generals as to the best means of commencing operations. On the 3d the greater part of the British squadron. with the English troops on board, left Varna; and on the 5th the French Gen. St. Arnaud and the Turks left to join the British at Fidonisi, or Serpent's Island, off the mouth of the Danube, opposite to Eufstoria,

course entirely on circumstances, such as the state of

Prince Menchikoff personally conducts the defense of Sevastopol. He attaches great importance to the fortifications of Oczakoff and Kherson, and some thousand men are occupied in strengthening those places. Continual re-enforcements arrive at Odessa and pass on. 60,000 men are said to be in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. A number of ships are being converted into fire-ships.

There are strange rumors current that the French Admiral Hamelin strongly opposed the Savastopol expedition, that St. Arnaud takes the sole responsi bility, and that scaled orders were on their way from France to stop it when the expedition sailed. This may be only rumor.

THE BALTIC.

The total destruction of the forts at Bomarsund and the departure of the French troops for France is con-

The fleet had gone from Ledsund to Narga.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had gone to Berlin. It was reported that the Baltic fleet would return to England, and that Sir Charles Napier would resign the command. These rumors were considered very doubtful.

An Anglo-French detachment had landed at Ubricasborg, near Sweaborg, destroyed some gun boats, and set the town on fire.

THE DANUBE.

Count Coronini entered Bucharest on the 6th ins at the head of 4,000 Austrian troops. They were well received by the population.

Dervish Pasha has established a Provisional Ad-

ministrative Council, and named Prince Cantacuzeno the President. On the 1st Sept. the Russians completely evacuated

Galatz and Ibrail. The navigation of the Danube is free.

On the 4th inst. Gen. Luders removed his head-

quarters from Galatch to Reni. Before leaving he blew up the fortifications and strand batteries. It is reported that the Turks have entered Fok

The correspondence of The London Daily News reports that disagreements have already occurred be-

tween Omer Pasha and the Austrian commanders. Gen. Krusenstern has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce the city to ashes if the allies should

attempt to take it, and then retire to Tiraspol. The proclamation concludes, "woe to those who remain behind, or attempt to extinguish the fire."

proclamation concludes, "woe to those who remain "behind, or attempt to extinguish the fire."

The Moddavian militia has been incorporated with the Russian army. The Lloyd has a letter from Jassy on the subject. On the 4th, all the militia regiments were assembled by order of General Osten Sacken, and he, in the name of the Czar, informed them that they were from that day "to form an integral part of "the Russian army." They were further informed that, as Ilis Majesty was pleased to withdraw his armies for a time from the Principalities, the militia must accompany them and fight against the enemy, who now presume to attack the Czar on his own territories. On hearing this sentence some of the men stood as if petrited, while others threw away their arms, declaring that they would not go. Many officers who refused to obey the orders of the Russian commander were arrested, "put into irons," and are to be sent across the frontiers into Besserabia. It is said that the Moldavian Hetman, Maurocordato advised the Russian General to incorporate the militia, of which he is the commander, with the Russian army. A strong impression prevails at Brailow and Galatch that the Russians will set fire to the two towns before they leave. At Kalarasch, on the Bulk, or Byk which is no great distance from Kichineff, in Bessarabia, a vast quantity of powder has been accumulated, and on the 30th of August the place was set on fire on all four sides by Polish soldiers. Some Cossack partols caught the men in the very act, "and they were immediately tied to horses" talks and so quartered alive." Early in the evening somers. Some Cossack patrols caught the men in the very act, "and they were immediately tied to horses" "talls and so quartered alive." Early in the evening of the 1st of September the Russians began to destroy their fortifications and increnchments on the line of the Soration.

ASIA.

The accounts from Erzeroum, dated the 17th, state that the Russians having abandoned Bajazid it was again occupied by the Turks.

An English courier from Tabriz, at Erzeroum on the 17th appropried that the road was entirely tween those cities.

The Russian army corps lately operating under Prince Beboutoff against the Turks, on the frontiers of Georgia, has made a sudden and unexpected retro-grade movement toward Gumri. The Turks found the Russian camp and ten guns spiked. known whether the retreat was caused by the presence of Shamyl with a large force near Tiflis, or from a report of the ailied movements in the Black Sea. The movement gave rise to a report that Shamyl had gained a great victory at Tillis, in which the Russians said they had lost seven guns, 3,000 men, tents, &c.

The Times says, under date of Aug. 25, that the Turkish Minister has left Teheran for Erzeroum. The rupture between Persia and the Porte is complete.

Although Austria does not consider the rejection of the four conditions a casus belli, she still looks on the guarantees demanded by the western powers as the only basis for a durable peace, and will therefore at the same time that she maintains her armed neutrality, neglect no opportunity of urging Russia to accept

The following telegraphic dispatch, dated "Vienna "Saturday," has been published in the London papers: "M. Meyendorff has transmitted to the Em-"peror his letters of recall. He is about to return to St. Petersburg." The Wanderer has been positively assured that the

The Wanderer has been positively assured that the Russian reply may be said to consist of three points.

1. The St. Petersburg Cabinet professes to be astonished that Austria should have recommended the acceptance of such conditions without demanding concessions from the western powers. As Russia considered the evacuation of the Principalities a sacrifice, she hoped to find a corresponding inclination to yield on the part of the powers.

2. The St. Petersburg Cabinet finds it strange that Austria should join in conditions which are foreign to its interests, if not absolutely contrary to the same. By increasing the strength of the western powers at the expense of Russia, the balance of power in Europe would be disturbed, and Austria and Germany would be too weak to maintain their position against the maritime powers.

Germany would be too weak to maintain their po-sition against the maritime powers.

"3. The Emperor Nicholas will keep his word and withdraw his forces to the left bank of the Pruth, but when within his own frontiers he will defend himself to the last against any and every attack."

The western powers have expressed themselves satisfied with Austria's resolve to remain for the pre-

sent in armed neutrality.

The Gormanic Diet resumed its sittings on the 14th inst., when the Prussian Representative would inform the Diet that Prussia, never having bound her-

powers, will in future remain strictly neutral. PRUSSIA. The Daily News has published the following letter from Berlin, dated the 7th inst.:
"The Prussian Government has addressed a circular

self by the guarantees demanded by the western

to all its envoys at the secondary German Courts. The latter will shortly be called on to come to a resolution respecting the attitude of the Confederation toward Prussia.

toward Prussia.

"The Prussian Government tells its envoys that although for the sake of peace it supported at St. Petersburg the four points insisted on by the western powers, it does not think they are indispensable in a German point of view. The common protectorate would be attended with difficulty, and may bring harm to German.

o Germany,
"The King of Prassis cannot then, recommend his "The King of Prussia cannot, then, recommend his German allies to accede to the four conditions in such a manner as to incur on their account expenses and obligations not commanded by the spirit and end of the Austro-Prussian Convention. The King hopes that the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the case, and adhers to it as becomes a German Prince. He hopes, moreover, that the Emperor, seeing his own States are guaranteed against attack from the side of Russia, will abstain from every ant of aggression against Russia, and avoid all complication not sion against Russia, and avoid all complication not necessary for the protection of German interests and to which the Convention does not apply."

GERMANY.

In one of the last sittings of the Diet, Austria proposed that Oderburg, in Austrian Silesia, be made a federal fortress, Bunder-Festung, to guard against Russian invasion. Prussia then protested, urging that a town in Eastern Prussia or Silesia ought to be selected. The military commission of the Diet has, however, decided in favor of Glogau, which recommendation will be laid before the Bund.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

From The London Times.

M. Leon Faucher, who deservedly occupies a high rank among the political economists of France, has recently published some researches into the present financial condition of the Russian empire, which afford the most instructive materials we have seen for a correct appreciation of the resources of that State, and consequently of the effects of the contest in which we are engaged. Somer or later it will be by the financial exhaustion of the enemy, and by the disasters caused by this war throughout the empire, even more than by the brillian military and naval exploits which now excite the attention of the world, that we must hope to subdue the stubborn pride of the Czar; and it is quite as useful and important to ascertain the power of resistance of his treasury and his banks, sate sound the passage of Cronstadt or to calculate the fall of Sevastopol. We, therefore, need no apology for placing the results of M. Fancher's labors at this time before our readers.

placing the results of M. Faucher's labors at this time before our readers.

There is no doubt that from the commencement of 1853 the Russian Government had begun seriously to prepare its financial resources for a great struggle. The sums it had placeed in the public stocks of England and France were withdrawn: the loans negotiated in former years were paid up: Treasury bills were issued to meet the current expenses; and the export of the precious metals was prohibited. The ordinary revenue of Russia is commonly taken at about £24,000,000 sterling, though the Mondeur has stated it to amount to as much as £30,000,000, which we think an exaggeration. But, at any rate, the effect of the war must have been to about the proceeds of the Customs and the Excise, and the ordinary revenue cannot now exceed £25,000,000, which does not cover the usual expenditure of the country. The Government was, therefore, immediately compelled to resort to extraordinary resources. Something, procover the usual expenditure of the country. The Government was, therefore, immediately compelled to resort to extraordinary resources. Something, probably, remained in hand of the loans contracted after the Hungarian war, under the name of railway loans; L5,000,000 sterling were taken from the stock of builion, which is the basis of the paper circulation of the empire; L4,000,000 sterling of Treasury bills were issued; loans were accepted from various public funds, from the clergy, and from charitable trusts; and when the attempt of the Russian Government to effect a further loan in Holland failed, a forced loan, under the mendacious tile of "voluntary contribution," was levied on the nation. This burden fell with great weight on the land owners, because they were already suffering severely from the inordinate amount of the military conscription, and at the same time a great part of their agricultural produce became unsalable. M. Fausher computes the return of these extraordinary resources in the last eighteen months at £28,000,000 stering, or about double the ordinary revenue of the empire. So far the Emperer found himself in possession of very large funds to meet the immediate demands of the war; but he had to call out and equip immense numbers of recruits, to arm his fortenses from Lanland to the frontier of Georgia, and diste demands of the war; but he had to call out and equip immense numbers of recruits, to arm his for-tresses from Lapland to the frontier of Georgia, and to provide for the wants of enormous bodies of troops in mation. The state of the Russian prisoners amply shows how miserably the personal wants of the sol-diers have been provided for, though their arms and diers have been provided for, though their arms and euqipment are good and their military stores abundant. But the extraordinary means which have been employed to raise these funds at the outset of the war are not of a nature to be repeated, nor is it possible that they should keep pace with the current expenditure. To support this contest Russia needs to add a sum of at least £20,000,000 sterling to her annual revenue, or, in other words, nearly to double it. She has done it this year, but does any one imagine that the Russian Empire, shut out from all chance of a foreign lean, with its ports blockaded and its landowners pauperized, can continue for a series of years to make a similar effort? We certainly do not believe it to be possible. But the direct expenditure of the Government

possible.

But the direct expenditure of the Government forms only a part, and probably not the most embarrassing part, of this question. The funded debt of Russia is small, not exceeding 400,000,000 silver rou bles, or about £60,000,000 sterling, but this sum conveys a very imperiest notion of the actual liabilities of the State. The tendency of the Russian Government to extend the system of absolute power over every relation of society and private life has had the effect of involving it to an extraordinary degree in all kinds of transactions in private property. Thus the State is practically the universal mortgages of the landowners, and upward of 5,000,000 of souls—that is, nearly half the serfs in Russia—are held in pawn by the Lombards, a great land and banking company, guaranteed by the State. In ordinary times the State forecloses these mortgages with advantage on the failure of payment of interest; but, at the guaranteed by the State. In ordinary times the State forecloses those mortgages with advantage on the failure of payment of interest; but, at the present time, when the impoverished landowner is peculiarly unable to meet this obligation, the State is in no condition to extend its domains. This however, is the smallest pertion of the difficulty. M. Faucher states that all the great establishments of credit in Russia are directly guaranteed by the State, which receives their deposits. Thus the losn-banks, the Commercial Bank, the Lombards, the savings-banks, and even the public charities of the Empire, all deposit their funds with the Government, and have a right to resume them on demand. The amount of these deposits was efficially stated by the Russian Minister of Finance, on the 1st of January, 1853, to be no less than the amazing sum of 806,000,000 roubles, or about 130,000,000 strling? These funds are supposed to be placed by the Government in advance to the landed interest, and constitute the loans represented by the 5,000,000 serfs. If this were strictly the case, the Government would be in the awkward position of a bank having to meet large liabilities to pay with no resources but those of real property, but the presumption is, that at least some considerable portion of these funds has been applied by the Government to its own uses. Thus, the banks and their customers, and the public treasury, and the landed interest, are all involved in one connected system, which may prove at any given moment a vast insolvency. The pressure of the war has, of course, increased the pressure of private customers on the banks: the banks in their turn press on the State: and if any large proportion of the enormous debt of £130,000,000 was demanded, as is not improbable, it is utterly impossible, in the present circumstances of the Empire, that such a demand should be met except by an Issue of State paper. This experiment has been tried repeatedly on a smaller scale, able, it is unterly impossible, in the present circumstances of the Empire, that such a demand should be met except by an issue of State paper. This experiment has been tried repeatedly on a smaller scale, and its result has always been bankruptey. Before the war, the metallic reserve of the Rassian Government was undoubtedly one of the largest in Europe, and exceeded £20,000,000, but the value of the bank notes in circulation is at least £30,000,000, and while the buillon is decreasing, the issues of paper augment. In reality, this reserve, which affords the only means of promptly meeting the financial liabilities of the Government, ought in no case to be confounded with the resources for the war; and if it be devoted to those purposes, the result will be the same as if the British Government were to spend the gald now in the cellars of the Bank of England, and at the same time increase the issue of the bank notes.

of the Bank of England, and at the same time increase the issue of the bank notes.

If this be a correct statement of the financial condition of the Russian empire, which we have reason to believe that it is, we concur with M. Faucher in his conclusions that such a state of things cannot last very long. The Emperor Nicholas, in engaging in this war, succeeded by extraordinary measures, and by every sort of appeal to the patriotism and fansticism of his subjects, in doubling his revenue for one year. If, instead of yielding, he should prepare to meet the cost of a second campaign, he will be comyear. If, instead of yielding, he should prepare to meet the cost of a second campaign, he will be compelled to resort to financial means of a more discreditable character and more harsh application, such sincontrovertible payment and forced contributions, with the certainty of a National Bankruptcy staring him in the face.

The intelligence from Madrid is important. The republican party is extremely uneasy, and a new out-break is considered near. It has been discovered hat republicanism is extensively organized and almost

ready for action throughout Spain. The program ne of the intended movement is claudestinely circulated. The Marquis of Albaida is recognized as the head of the movement and has gone into concealment, the

better to direct the secre operations.

Opinion connects Mr. Soule's absence with the

same cause. Queen Christina has arrived at Lisbon. She travels under the name of the Countess of Irameds, and will embark at Operto for France.

Count Monte Molin has issued a circular to the

Carilsts, advising them to remain quiet.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th inst., state that the payment on the Imperial debt, which had been suspended, would be resumed on the 11th inst.

The confiscation of the Queen's property had fairly begun. The Governor of Ovedo had seized the coal

mines which formed part of it.

The London Morning Post of the 11th, says:

"In Spain things wear a rather brighter completion. The new Government seems disposed to else limits to the march of revolution, and white endeavoring to establish liberty, to check the advance of the statement of a very small scale we discretisers. An attempt on a very small scale was indeed made on the 2-th of August to get up new disturbances, but it was promptly and effectually put

down. "Two of the Madrid newspapers, the Nacion and "Two of the Madrid newspapers, the Nacion and the Diario Español, have ventured to charge the U. S Minister at the Court of Spain, Mr. Soulé of the Lone Star, with having fomented these disturbances. This is, however, very improbable, because so old and enlightened a diplomatist as Mr. Soulé, cannot fail to have read history and to have found it there recorded, that in January, 1716, the British Government arrested the Swedism Minister at London, Count Gyllenberg, and seized his papers, because it believed the Count to be implicated in treasonable proceedings

lenberg, and seized his papers, because it believed the Count to be implicated in treasonable proceedings against the crown of England.

"There is, therefore, a point at which diplomatic immunities cease, and it does not seem consistent with the acuteness of his adopted country that Mr. Soulé should have risked his privileges in the hopeless object, no doubt falsely ascribed to him, of establishing republicanism in Spsin. He has, however, quitted the country for the present, perhaps from a feeling of delicacy, and is to take up his temporary residence on the French territory, where, we presume, his passport will operate as a ticket of leave.

Mr. Soule has written the following letter to the Diario Espanol in reply to the charges of the Madrid.

Diario Espanol in reply to the charges of the Madrid

press:

"Madrin, Aug. 13, 1834.

"Size: The tone and character of the article referring to me published in your columns of this day indicate too clearly the influence which inspired it not to deserve from me the honor of a reply.

"I absent myself from Madrid because such is my pleasure, being accountable to me, one for my acts of

"I absent myself from Madrid because such is my pleasure, being accountable to no one for my acts or conduct. The fear of being insulted or menaced by persons to whom my presence might be disagreeable, would never cause me to abandon my post. I fear acither the sneer of impertinent fellows nor the dagger of hired assassins. Above all, Sir, I do not fear the people. The people respect what is entitled to respect. They only stigmatize the wretches who flatter and deceive them. The people ficht, but are not assassins. With regard to the perfidious insignations with which your article abounds, they are are not assessins. With regard to the permuoas are not assessins. With regard to the permuoas sinustions with which your article abounds, they are beneath my contempt. I leave you the merit of the beneath my contempt. I leave you the merit of the beneath my contempt. I leave you the meru wheneath my contempt. I leave you the meru warnish with which you have glossed them over, and to those who dictated them the infamy of their inventor has a lam, Sir, your servant, PIERRE SOULE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The choices continued its ravages in London, the deaths from that disease during the three weeks end ing on the 8th inst. reaching four thousand.

The Quen and Court are at Balmoral, Scotland. Mesers David Scott Richmond & Co. of Manchester bave failed. Their liabilities are heavy, and may affect several Liverpool firms. Currie, Dale & Co. have also failed. The celebrated yacht America is advertised to be sold.

Military exercises continue at Boulogne. On the 13th itst. the Emperor reviewed ten thousand troops in camp at Ambletense. On the 14th a grand sham battle was enacted. An invading army of 40,000 men advanced from St. Omer to attack Boulogne, was met by an army of defense, also of 40,000 mea, and after immense fire and smoke Boulogne was supposed to be taken. On the 16th the Emperor returned to Paris.

A loan of 400,000,000 francs is proposed.

The French Minister has been recalled from Berlin, and Ferdinand Barrot appointed in his stead.

The Island of Aix, at the mouth of the Charente.

is assigned as the residence of prisoners of war. The cholera is rapidly abating in Paris.

The arrest of Bayini at Basic is reported.

It is reported that Count Buol will soon be superseded by Count Frederick, the new Minister at Berlin, but this is doubtful.

A Plenipotentiary had arrived from Prince Daniel of Montenegro, offering to transfer his allegiance to Austria for a yearly subsidy.

ITALY. The Government of Modena has ordered all arms in the City of Carrara to be given up within fifteen

More executions have taken place at Parma.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the India and China mail has been telegraphed from Trieste. The dates are Calcutta, Aug. 12; Bombay, Aug. 1; Shanghai, July 15; Can-

ton, July 20, and Hong Kong, July 22. The state of trade in India was favorable, but in

China it was very dull.

There was great confusion at Canton. The Insurgents have taken several places near by, and threaten

Canton. Foreigners are placed under the protection of the

Factories' ships. LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph from London to the Liverpool Agent of the New-York Associated Press.

Lospos, Saturday.-There is nothing later from the War. Consols closed to-day at yesterday's rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

SEFT 15—The Broker' Board report that the Cotton market continued in the same dull and irregular state as for some time past. There had been a good demand for the better class of Orleans for export, but on the whole prices had been algaled in favor of buyers, although quotations were unchanged.

Hollinshead, Telley & Co. say the import has been large, and the quantity of American descriptions offering is still large, without any decided pressure to sell, but prices, under the infected of a freat demand, rather favor buyers, sithough not to an extent to require a reduction in quotations.

Pennistour & Co. reports fair demand for Cotton, which had been met so freely that the market had been uniformly dull, especially toward the close of the week, and prices obtained were generally 1 lith, being lower than last week, but quotations are not reduced.

The saies of the week have been 41,140 bales, of which 22,270 were American, and including 1,100 on speculation and \$450 for export. The authorized quotations were Fair Orleans, 664; Middling 6a., 5-16d. The stock on hand, exclusive of shipboard is estimated at \$23,340 bales, including \$58,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.

Liverpool Breadstum Market.

Faiday, Sept. 15.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was firm and advanced in the early part of the week, but closed rather dull at fully last week's quotations for all articles.

Denulstoon & Co. quote Western Camif Floots 20/6029/6; Baltimore and Philad-lphia 29 e230/6; Oblo 36 233/4; White Whita 74 3/20/4; 4e and mixed do. 7/6/20/6. White Cost 30/625/6; vellow and mixed 36.

Messrs Brown. Shipley & Co's quotations are: Western Camif Floots 26/42/9; Fhilad-lphia and Baltimore 29/42/3/// Oblo 50/63/3. White and vellow Cosx 34/435/; mixed 33/6024/. White Whita 5/20/9/6; red 7/63/.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

SEPT. 15.—Measra. Gardner & Co. and other firms report.

BEEF in few hands and firm; sales triding. Fine Poak being scarce, is firmly held, but inferior and middling qualities are very difficult of sale. There is rather more disposition to buy Bacos, and fine commands about 40. Sales of Shout, Deak at lower rates. CHESK is active and bither. Lakin remains at lower rates. CHESK is active and bither. Lakin remains at about previous rates; sales 200 tune at \$2.0 435. Tallow continues to fend downward, and is dull at 68). Lixiseed Cake in good request. Liverpool Produce Market.

SEPTEMBER 13—The Brokers' Circular reports: ASRES-Sales 1,000 bbls. at 35, for new Pots and 30, for old. Nothing doing in Bark or SEEDs. RESIN—Sales 4,000 bbls. common American at 4,354.7. Nothing done in Crude Transparine; Spirits flat at 38,039. Pain Oil.—Sales 300 tans, on the spot. at 28,102241 D. Lineard Oil. in moderate demand at 33,9239. Pale SEAL quiet at 240 103 241 D. Raps worth 46,6471. The principal sales of Diversors were of Campeschy Logwood at 29 10322 U.S. Domingo 27, Ja-

mains to arrive, £6 10. This-Congon sold at (10. Sugar was offered treely and was rather lower. In Correct a mod-case basiness at unchanged rates. Rice - An extensive busi-ness had been done in Carollon; sales 1500 tierces at irregular rates for export, but principally at 17/4/20/.

Manchester Market.

Stev. 15.—The market for Yanns and Corron Goods to-mined quiet, and rather steady.

(From John Aytha & Co's Circular.]

The downward tendency of Breanstvers is temporarily checked. Lards dull and 6 cheaper. Bacos dull. Bars excitive. Pork slow of sale. Shutthers heavy. All sects of Naval Storks dull. Ashira-Pors firm at \$4); Pearls quiet

London Produce Markets.

From Baring Bro's. & Co's. Circular.—Whilet has a warred 1 to 2 #9 quarter Floors is quoted at 28 #33. Whis Willar 100 #2641; Red. So willy. Sudar quiet; favoring breen Copper steady and rather less active. Biole; a large business meaning the season of the season was quoted /10, but the tele graphic advices from China had induced holders so withdraw their stocks. Tailow very dull, and partly recovered to 61 Lann; refined keep active, but other descriptions quiet, West to 6, 473. Linken Dill. rather lower. Telephoretics 10, 600.

London Metal Market.

From Barines' Circular — Revistedy; Rails, £78/#£715/; Bars. £8 10/w £8 15/; Scotch Pig 53/ Corpes was steady and quotations unchanged. In Lean a large husiness at £22 15/#£28 for common Pig, and £2416/ for refined. This very steady; English unchanged. SPRLTER, £72/10/#£22 15/.

London Money Market.

Baring Bro's & Co. report mane; active Consols closed on the 15th at 55 for money, and 35 for account. Dollars, 5:35. Bar Silver, 5:37; Bulloons, 75:37. Eagles, 76:37. The First Source closed 15th, 47:s, 971. 70. Threes, 74f. 10. Bank France, 2-340f.

American Securities
The market remained quiet during the week, and prices some cases are little more than nominal. Bell & ton quote:
U. S. Sixes, Bonds of 1865,
Parmariyania Fives
Pannas lunnia Fixes Hotels
Marenchuserts Fives, Bonds
Victinia Sixes Ronds
Civaleda France Rounds
Canada Sixes, Londs
Erie Second Mertgage Bonds 907 91

Liverpool Freight Market.

Latest Commercial Intelligence Liverroot, Saturday 2 P M -Our Corros market is un-changed to-day. The sales have been 6,000 bales, including 1,300 for export.

BREADSTUFFS are unchanged, except FLOUR, which is 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr from Mobile, 12th, Wm. Wardal. Sld. for New York, 14th, Queen of the West and Wm. Rath-

Sid for New-York, 14th, Queen of the West and Win halm-bence from Liverpool.

Sid. from Providence 12th, Indus, from Ardrossan.

Sid. for Philadelphia 18th, Wyoming from Liverpool.

Sid. for Savannah, 12th. Ondyona, from Liverpool.

Sid. for Savannah, 12th. Ondyona, from Liverpool.

Sid. for Savannah, 12th. Jacob Preatiss, from Bristol;

Pavorite, from Liverpool; 15th. Jacob Preatiss, from Bristol;

Pavorite, from Liverpool; 15th. Jacob Preatiss, from Bristol;

Pavorite, from Liverpool; 15th. Jacob Preatiss, from Bristol;

The America passed Sept. 16th, in the channel, going in,

ships Consul of Savannah, and Speed, of St. John, Mobile;

16th. Sisters, do. Robert Caraley, New-Orionas, 11th. steam
ship America, Buston; ships North America, New-Orionas;

Webster, New-York.

Passengers per America

Meera Hawley, Porter, Zelvigger, Parison, Frances, Orr, Figures, Morritty, Berthelle, Bralien, Massey, McCarthy, Farretholt, Renbell, McElvert, Alken, Welsh, Law, Armbeiver, How, Silla, Brooke, Shannon, McManness, Aurhs, Ford, Key, Kun, Rossburg. BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

New-Orleans papers have been received here by the arrival of the southern mail.

From them we learn that the yellow fever is not subsiding in New-Orleans, and that for the last three days there had been one hundred and ten deaths at the Charity Hospital. Five hundred cases are now in the bands of the Howard Association.

A great amount of rain has fallen in and about New-Orleans, which has done a great deal of damage to the cotton crop. The slarm in regard to the fever still continues at

The slarm in regard to the fever still continues at Augusta, and the neighboring villages are flooded with its inhabitants. A great number of them are camping it out in the open fields. The telegraph office and the Post-Office are closed. The number of deaths do not exceed now four to five daily.

At Savannah there were thirteen deaths by the fever on Monday. Dr. Brantley is among the dead. Two doctors and nurses had arrived from Mobile to aid in taking care of the sick.

The Howard Association at New-Orleans had resolved to send two doctors, two members and ten nurses to Savannah.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

TRENTON. (N. J.) Thursday, Sept 29, 1854.
Nathaniel S. Rue of Monmouth was nominated by
the Hd District Democratic Convention at Freshold
to-day for Congress. Rue received 52 votes; Finnemore 44, and Burns 1.

GREAT FIRE NEAR ROXBURY.

The extensive ropewalk owned by the Boston Hemp Company, and valued at twenty thousand dollars, was entirely destroyed by fire to day. Upon it there was very little insurance. The flame, the point there was very little insurance. The flames then communicated to the City Mills, belonging to the Mill dam Company, damaging the roof of the building and the attic story to a conderable extent. The grain stored in the place was badly damaged by water. The extent of this less is about \$2,500. Fully insured.

Five wooden houses, also belonging to the Mill dam Company, were burnt in the upper stories. Upon these there was a full insurance.

The total loss amounts to from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SLOOP LEADER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SLOOP LEADER.

SANDY HOON, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

The sloop Leader of Long Branch, from New York for Shrewsbury, anchored in the Horse Shoe last night, leaky. About 11 o'clook, on looking into the hold, the crew tound that the water had communicated to some lime and that the sloop was on fire. There being three keys of powder on board they left immediately in their boats, and in a few minutes the sloop blew up. The crew saved their money, but lost everything else.

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

HALIFAN, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

On the 27th, aff Thomas Island, seven miles from Locke's Island, was discovered the new bark Corporal Trim of New-Haven, partially sunk, her stern out of the water, and all sail set. No person or bost could be found. It is supposed she was run into by a ship, or had struck during the dense fog which has lasted for several days.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE BRIG UNION.

BOSTON. Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

The crew of the brig Union, before reported by the bark Octavia of this port as in a dangerous condition on the wreck of their vessel off Charleston, S. C., were taken off by the schooner J. J. Taylor, and brought to this port. They were on the wreck eight days subsisting on a few quarts of rice, and a few pounds of salt beef.

The Churchman of this week has a leader in favor of restoring Bishop Onderdonk, on the ground of justice to the Bishop, the harmony of the Church, the spiritual interests of the diocese, and duty to God.

the spiritual interests of the diocese, and duty to God.

We extract a passage from this article:

"Lastly, and more emphatically than all. God himself demands it. I was so trivial injustice to the King of Heaven to deprive his Church of a realous chief pastor in his flock, and to discredit religion by setting a mark of shame upon a Sibney who had been regarded as one of its chiefest ornaments, during a long course of years. It is much more a sin-greater and growing—a colomn and deliberate wrong, to keep him still an exile from the secred duties of his Episcopecy. Anxiously his restoration is now awaited—an act of reconciliation with an offended God."

APHLAND .- A writer in The Cincinnati Gazette thus speaks of a visit to what was once the residence

of the great Clay:

"We were not prepared to find the dwelling totally demolished: but all that remained of it was a part of a brick wall, which had once served to divide the parlor from the library, and upon this some half dozen men were at work with crowbar and pickar, leveling it to the ground. All, therefore, that remains of the old homestead of the statesman is a pile of bricks and rubbish. We were told that the present proprietor of the estate—a son of Henry Clay—is about to erect on the site of the old dwelling a new edifice of its exact form and character.

THE GREAT BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF 1852-53.

ABSTRACT OF THE TESTIMONY.

STARTLING DISCLOSURBE.

We present this morning a very full abstract of the most important portions of the testimony taken be-fore Recorder Tillou in relation to various charges of dishonest practices on the part of members of the City Government of 1852-53, and previous dates, and especially by the Common Council that went out of of-fice the 31st of December last. We take it to be unnecessary to say anything here of the facts set forth. Every tax-payer, every voter, will read for himself, and judge according to the testimony. The record of the testimony is introduced by the

The record of the territories following correspondence:

Finance Department, Controller's Office, & New-York, Sept. 25, 1354.

To the Board of Alderma:
The Controller, in compliance with the following

The Controller, in compliance with the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolution, to-wit:

Resolution, that the Controller be and he is bareby directed to furnish this Board with a complete copy of all statements or evidence taken before the Honor, the Recorder, which were sent to him by the Excellency, doe. Seymour:

Has caused the testimony taken before the Recorder, F. R. Tillou, in the years 1853 and 1854 to be carefully copied from the books filled in the Finance Department by the Governor of the State, to whom copies were furnished by the Recorder, which documents and affidavits are herewith submitted.

copies were furnished by the Recorder, whi ments and affidavits are herewith submitted. In presenting copies of this testimony to the Com-mon Council, it is proper to show when and how these documents came into the custody of the Finance De-

partment.
To aid the Committees on Public Health in the two Boards to get possession of all the facts in regard to the contract of Wm. B. Reynolds, the Coutroller in April last addressed a letter to Gov. Seymour, asking permission to take cepies of such parts of the tenti-mony as related to that contract. The following are copies of this request and the Governor's answer:

copies of this request and the Governor's answer:

New York, Monday, April 25, 1834.

Gov, Srymour.—Dear Sir's A matter is now pending before the Common Council which makes it desirable that the Fisance Department should have the testimony or a portion of it, taken before the Recorder in the case of Wm. B. Reyecids: It seems to me that this proof now in your hands might properly be used to further the ends of justice.

If you see no impropriety in having the testimony in request to the Reynold's Contract copied and used before the Board of Alcermen, I will get Col. Warner, who made the copies originally, towish Albany and transcribe the same.

Respectfully and truly yours,

A. C. FLAGG.

A. C. FLAGG—My Dear Sir. It is my intention to deposit in your affect the testimony taken in New York before Recorder Tilion. I shall go to New York and will carry the papers, &c., with me. If this will not be in time for your purpose. I will send them by express. Very traity yours, &c., I shall go to New York and will carry the papers, &c., with me. If this will not be in time for your purpose. I will send them by express. Very traity yours, &c., I make the date of this letter, copies of the affidavits were deposited in this office, contained in four bocks.

The letter of Mr. Blunt, the District Attorney, to the Recorder, and the presentment of the Grand Jury to the Court of Sessions at the February term of 1853, are copied at length in the Book No. 4, and accordingly are given at length in this communication.

They form the basis of the proceedings before the Recorder, and afford an appropriate introduction to the mass of testimony presented herewith.

The District-Attorney (Mr. Blunt) corresponded with the Governor on the subject of investigating the matters referred to in the presentment of the Grand Jury; and Gov. Seymour, at the suggestion of the District-Attorney, appointed Jas. R. Whiting, Esq., and Ogden Hoffman, the present Attorney-General, to conduct the examinations before the Recorder. Col. Warner was selected to take down the testimony of the witnesses and sworn to before the Recorder, were copied by Col. Warner into the four books referred to, and placed in the hands of the Governor.

The following is an index of the different subjects alluded to in the testimopy:

The testimony is arranged in the following order:

I The Obsequies of Heary Clay, Daniel Webster and President Taylor. Twenty aine winnesses.

II Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1832. Seven with the second of the Court of the President Taylor. Twenty aine winnesses.

II. Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1802. Seven Wa
11. The Purchase of Land on Great Barn Island for a Com
12. The Catharinest, Rossewell-st, Wall-st, Houston-st,

23. The Catharinest, Rossewell-st, Wall-st, Houston-st,

24. The Third and Eighth av. Railroads. Fifteen witnesses.

25. The Third and Eighth av. Railroads. Fifteen witnesses.

26. The Third and Eighth av. Railroads. Fifteen witnesses.

27. Fifting in Suyvessent Cove, the Removal of Street Drit,

28. The Saic of the Fort Station House in the XVIIth

29. Wall, in 1852. Two witnesses.

27. The Saic of the Fort Ganaevoort Property, in 1852.

Twenty one witnesses.

VIII. The Sale of the Fort Canaevorit Property, in Twenty one witnesses.

IX. Sewer in Pearl at. One witnesse.

X. Lease of Lots at Jeffsman Market to James L. Worth, for 21 years. Eight witnesses.

XI. Charges against Juseph Keen, Warden of Biackwalfe Island Twenty-one witnesses.

XII. Leases of Piers foot of Jayat, Cedarst, and the Water Grant corner of Beach and Woot size. Five witnesses.

XIII. Contract of Russ & Reid to pave Bowery, &c. Twe

XIV Furnishing Supplies to Departments. Four witnesses.
XV In relation to Police Appointments, &c. Eight with

XV. Funishing Supplies to Departments. Four witnesses.
XV. In relation to Police Appointments, &c. Eight witnesses.
XVI. Contract with Wm. B. Reynolds for the Removal of Dead Animals, Offal. &c.
XVII. Opinion and Decision of the Recorder in the case of Jas.
B. Taylor, who refused to testify, on the ground that answering would tend to criminate himself.
The testimony in the case of the contract of W. B. Reynolds, and in relation to the purchase of claims of A. R. Lawrence on Ward's Island, has already been communicated to the Common Council, and the printed pages of these communications are embodied in the testimony now presented. A. C. FLAGG, Controller.
(We have beretofore published the Grand Jury pre-

[We have heretofore published the Grand Jury pre-sentment, and all the important portions of the Russ & Reid and Reynolds documents and other papers re

ferred to, except upon the subjects mentioned in the testimony given below:

testimony given below:]

ORSEQUES OF HENRY CLAY.

James Timson, Auditor in the Controller's office, verifies the bills in resard to these expenses.

Eibert Birdsall, Foreman in the State Arsenal, was called upon by issue Edwards, who wanted to get a 6-pounder camon and two hundred rounds of cartridges, and mes to work the gun for the funeral obsequies of Henry Clay; arrangement was made that the materials and inen should be in the Park best day; deponent word down with the canon, and not finding the person who had called upon him, inquired for the Committee of Arrangements and saw Aid. Cornell, who asked him where "lke" was; sent a person to look for "lke;" it is a state of the same and the same and the same and the stamboat Sants Claus; proceeded with the Committee of Arrangements to Albany; arrived at Albany arrived at New York, about 1 o'clock on Wedpesday morning to the trip down deponent went to Cornell, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; sead to whom the bill was to be made, and by whom paid; Cornell called for "lke," and conferred with him a few moments; what passed witness did not hear and Carnell directed witness to make out the bill against lease Edwards, who would pay it; deponent made out two bills one for the Commissary General, and the other as due to himself, and the other men who worked the gun, and sice for Sinday; on Friday morning pressuted and bills to Edwards, who would pay it; deponent made out two bills one for the Commissary General, and the other as due to himself, and the other men who worked the gun, and sice for Sinday; and fluend effected without the series of the following fluency of Mendey, and the money would be ready for him; called on Sinday and found Edwards was not in; a woman (witness though the series of the series

The Committee on Funeral Obsequies to Henry Clay to sac Edwards Dr. The Committee of Functs 3 | 100 |
To 400 rounds 8 ft. estridges at 3 | 15 |
To 500 princes at 50. | 15 |
To 500 princes at 50. | 15 |
To services of three men to and from Albangs, two days and nights each at 50 per day and night. | 15 |
To cartage | 17 |
To services rendered by Isaac Edwards | 17 |
To services rendered by Isaac Edwards | 18 |

A. The signature is my handwriting. Q. Look at the body of the paper, and my whose hand riting!
A. I cannot say whose; I now remember this bill was on